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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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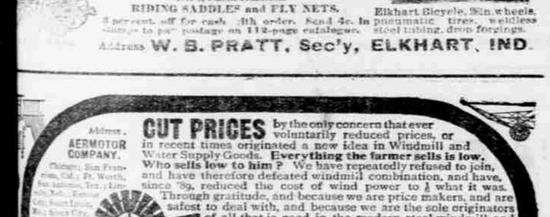

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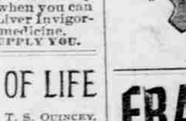
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A SONG OF HER LOVE.

There's a song of a bird in a blossoming tree
And songs in wind trebles above;
But the song that is ever the sweetest to me
Is a dear little song of her love.
Like fairy bells ringing
Where roses are springing
Is the song of her love that my glad heart is singing!

O, the bird in the blossoms with melody charms,
And the winds sing the blue fields above;
But of rosy-red lips and two little white arms
Is the dear little song of my love.
Of red lips that kiss me
And tenderly bless me,
And arms like a necklace that clasp and caress me!

Then, sing, O ye birds, in the blossoming tree,
And, winds, pipe your music above!
Her brown curls are brighter than blossoms to me,
And I'm singing a song of her love.
Like fairy bells ringing
Where roses are springing
Is the song of her love that my glad heart is singing!

—F. Stanton, in Chicago Times-Herald.

WON BY A DREAM.

"Papa, I have dreamed three times in succession that Frank rode Flash and won the gentleman's cup."

"It was one of the fairest and most bewitching of Kentucky's daughters that the chivalrous old general turned to as he answered: "You know the accepted tradition in regard to dreams, Jo, and of course there is not a Payton in this enlightened age who retains the faintest trace of superstition. I have forbidden that Yankee lover of yours the privilege of coming here, and the mere phantasies of a dream are not going to restore him to my good graces."

But Jo had sown the seed and the look of confidence in her great brown eyes told that she anticipated a satisfactory harvest. The general walked towards the stable thinking it passing strange that Jo's repeated vision coincided so exactly with his own, for he himself had trice been in dreamland to see that dashing young fellow from the north ride the magnificent black filly to victory. There was another surprise in store for him when he came upon Tom rubbing the satin coat of the clean-limbed mare and talking to her as though she comprehended every word and sentiment.

"You's gwinter get dat cup suah, Miss Flash, kase I done dream free times dat Mistah Frank kim down heah an' you took him roun' dat cowse so fas' dat he had no bref lef'. Dey hain't nothin' on foah hoofs kin keep in sight ob you, honey, de way I seed dat man ridin' you. Dat's hones', ole gal."

The handsome old general threw back his shoulders and knitted his brows as he turned away thinking that he had not been seen by the industrious rubber and failing to note the roll of the cunning eyes that followed him.

Superstition may have run out in the blood of the Paytons but here was one of the older generation in troubled doubt. It was more than his common sense could accept that everybody about the place seemed to be dreaming the same thing as a mere coincidence. He would not go back of the strange fact in search of its inspiration for that would confess a weakness he would not admit; but it was forced upon him as an irresistible conviction that unless Frank Fielder was astride of Flash the local race of the year and the coveted cup would go to Maj. Slickton. And the thought of this was not to be endured. To the general the major was an upstart, an unworthy rival, a man of questionable reputation on the turf and utterly unprincipled where his interests were at stake. Besides this animus of dislike the general was moved by the consideration that he had been shrewdly goaded into posting $10,000 on the outcome of the race and to lose it meant disaster to the prospects of Jo as an heiress. It was this thought that had most troubled the proud old Kentuckian, and before he slept that night he had written Frank to come at once.

The surprise of that young gentleman was not diminished by the hospitable welcome that he received, but almost became a panic when he was told by Jo that he must ride for the cup and win it as the one sure way of overcoming paternal objections to an event which was the crowning hope of his life.

Fielder was a thoroughbred American. He had nerve, pluck, quick perceptions and an iron will. "Jo," he answered, "I'll take the chance, and if I fail you know that I'll be far the heaviest loser of the day."

To the general he said: "I'm surprised at your choice of riders. I've made some fair records across the country but have never gone from flag to flag over the rough obstacles you people put in the way down here."

"That makes you eligible, for the private terms between the major and myself are that there are to be gentlemen up, and no one that ever rode a like race before. There are numerous entries, but beat the major's Witch and you will have won everything at stake. I have no fear for the result;" and the old general felt comfortable in the memory of those dreams.

"Who was that wiry little man that sat near the foot of the table?" asked Fielder of Jo as they walked out after dinner the first evening.

"A Mr. Wimple, from New Orleans, said to be very rich. He's the gentleman that the major has selected to ride the Witch in this race, although Mr. Wimple came here with letters of introduction to papa. The man positively declined at first because our guest, but papa just pooh-poohed such scruples, and it is certain the Witch will be ridden to win."

"Jo, I thought I knew that fellow. He's an English jockey and one of the best rough riders from the other side. He was a king among London turfmen, and I heard him toasted myself a dozen times in some of the public houses. The major's playing a foul game, Jo, and I leave it to your woman's wits to uncover it. We'll keep our own counsel, but you fathom the plot while I'm getting acquainted with Flash.

"What a beauty! She's fit to run for a kingdom," were the comments with which Fielder captivated all the stable boys, and when they saw the gallant mare taking hedges, fences and ditches like a greyhound, never breaking her pace or checking her terrific speed, they were dancing, singing and making quaint speeches in their ecstasies.

"I've solved it, Frank," whispered Jo, excitedly, on the morning of the race. "Wimple is an English jockey and is to have $2,000 if he wins for the major. But that is not the meanest part of the conspiracy. Sam Gunn, who owns and rides the big gray, has a small farm on which the major holds a mortgage. It is arranged for Sam to make sure of beating Flash by crossing her at the fifth fence, no thought being taken of your precious life in this arrangement. They met down at the creek late last night to make sure that each man understood his part, and I was a listener. All may not be fair in horse racing, Frank, but it is in love, you know. Wimple made the major pay $1,500 on the spot. Sam tried to beg off, but was threatened and cajoled into keeping his agreement. When they separated I followed Sam, and before I left him he was so ashamed he wanted to shoot the major. I pitied him so that I—well, I assumed that mortgage."

"Then the major's sole advantage is in his imported jockey?"

"I am sure of it."

The familiar scenes at the track need not be described. All the people of the county were here for a holiday and many guests from other sections enlivened the scene. Before the saddling bell had rung to call on the race for the cup, nearly everyone had risked something on the outcome, Flash and Witch carrying the money, for it was accepted that one of them must win. The general chanced some more on the strength of those dreams and the major plunged because of his "sure thing," for Sam Gunn had mentioned no change in the programme.

After the preliminary canter it was not the general's words: "You will win," or the exaggerated assurances of the stable boys, but the flaming eyes of Jo that caused Fielder to set his teeth like a man fighting for his life.

"They're off," went up the shout, and then followed the breathless silence of suspence. For three fields the horses ran bunched, Flash and Witch back, with their riders watching each other like hawks, but as they neared the fourth jump, an ugly ditch and hedge, Sam imperceptibly pulled his gray till hardly a length ahead of the favorites, the Witch coming to his left and Flash to his right. Over went the leaders, but Sam's horse apparently refused, and swerved to the left. There was no time for Wimple to stop. Following the crash, the crowd saw the two horses and a man in a confused mass, Sam having gone from his saddle to the other side of the hedge with the agility of a circus rider. All Fielder now had to do was to guide Flash over the course, winning the race, the cup and one of the loveliest of all the lovely women of Kentucky.

Ever since the general has been an implicit believer in dreams, though he scouts at everything else which has a flavor of the supernatural. He did dream of Flash and Fielder because they were the chief objects of his thought, but he never knew that Jo heard him confiding the vision to his old friend Col. Buckler, that the dreams she reported were all evolved from her imagination in broad daylight and that she had been instrumental in having Tom, the rubber, make the speech to Flash which was meant solely for the ears of her owner.—Detroit Free Press.

IS ONLY FIVE BLOCKS LONG.

Trolley Line in Chicago Which Operates But One Car.

To the average Chicagoan a trolley line unconsciously suggests great distances. His city is so big. It will surprise many, therefore, to learn that a line actually in operation in the business district, the rolling stock of which runs a trifle less than five blocks.

This line, says the Chronicle, operates on Clark street and simply runs from Washington to Illinois street. Its rolling stock consists of one car, and its operatives include one conductor and one motorman. It is run for the special benefit of South Water street merchants who live on the north side, but is safe to say not one of these men in a thousand know that such is the case. As for the general public not one person in the thousand, know of its existence. Incidentally, too, the line is operated to retain the franchise.

"We give transfers to the cable line going north," said the conductor when asked for information, "but we don't transfer to any other cars."

"Have you many passengers each day?"

"Yes; we're crowded," he said, with a laugh. "Sometimes I get one—then again another."

Only Lovesick.

It is not long since the emperor of Austria definitely settled the succession to the throne on his nephew, Archduke Otto, passing over the latter's elder brother, Francis Ferdinand, because he was on the point of death from consumption. Francis is apparently recovering his health, however, and it is hinted that he was not suffering so much from consumption as from blighted affection. He has long wished to marry Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death at Meverling a few years ago will be recalled, and he was constitutionally debarred from doing so while he remained in the direct line of succession to the throne.

Fine Work.

A lawn is a delightful thing, even if it is very small. A certain suburban gentleman, who takes great care of an almost microscopic grass plot, is good-naturedly ridiculed about it by his friends. One of them asserts that on a certain spring day the gentleman's wife was going about the house exclaiming: "Dear me! Where can my button-hole scissors be?" Presently she encountered the housemaid, who was able to solve the mystery. "I saw Mr. B—— clipping the lawn with them a little while ago, ma'am," she said.—Youth's Companion.

There Is No Fire in the Ranges.

"The higher the altitude attained," said the professor, "the colder the temperature becomes."

"I should think it would be warmer," replied one of the students.

"What would make it warmer?"

"The mountain ranges."—Bay City Chat.

WHERE NOAH GOT HIS PITCH.

Natural Spring Which Enabled Him to Make the Ark Water Tight.

An English explorer has recently reached Hit, in Syria, the locality in which Noah dwelt. Here he found a remarkable group of bitumen springs, says the New York Journal.

From these springs, he says, it is probable that Noah obtained his supply of material to "pitch it within and without." In a basin, undoubtedly of volcanic origin, a spring of warm water bubbles up, and with the water comes the bitumen or pitch, in a plastic form, of the consistency of rather moist putty; and the Arabs gather it by simply scraping it off the surface of the water with their bare hands and pressing it into panniers carried by patient little donkeys, who then struggle up the rocky sides of the basin and take the material off to the boat-building yards, where it is used for covering the boats and gouphas, after undergoing a certain refining process.

The bitumen is continually rising, but owing to the formation of the basin into which it rises with the stream very little of it can escape, and it remains floating on the surface of the water till taken off by the Arabs. The water itself tastes slightly of sulphur, is quite warm and apparently charged with some mineral which it deposits in its rocky bed as it flows away (through channels and crevices which the bitumen cannot pass) from the basin, coating it with a lovely lilac color, which further down the stream becomes a "peacock" blue.

MAGNANIMOUS WILLIAM.

He Did Not Take Revenge for an Insult.

Louis XII. was of the opinion that it was unworthy of the king of France to revenge himself for the insults he suffered as prince royal. Emperor William of Germany is of like opinion, says the New York Times.

Baron de Krosik, who has just been appointed a grand cross of the Red Eagle order, was formerly colonel of the hussar regiment in which the emperor as a youth first did military service. One night at mess, toward the close of a banquet at which the young prince, then a mere captain, had invited his friend, Archduke Rudolph, the conversation turned to the projected reforms in the cavalry.

William declared himself a partisan of these reforms and defended his opinion with so much impetuosity that Col. von Krosik, very much excited, suddenly interrupted him. "It is an absurdity," said he in a loud voice and contemptuous tone as he ridiculed the idea put forth by the prince.

"It is well," replied the prince. "Today you are my superior officer, and I must bow before you, but our positions may change."

When his former subordinate ascended the throne Baron von Krosik fully expected to see his name put on the retired list. But the emperor appointed him a general, gave him the important directorship of the School of Cavalry, of Hanover, and has ever treated him with the greatest respect.

DISTRIBUTING NATURAL GAS.

Sent Long Distances Through Pipes by Means of Air Pressure.

The transmission or conveyance of gas under pressure to long distances, which was an unsolved problem some 20 years ago, is now a fixed fact, represented by the present use of about 75,000,000 feet of pipe used in the distribution of natural gas. On the first discovery of this article, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, the pressure at the well was sufficient to drive it through the pipes almost as far as desired, but this pressure declining some additional methods were necessitated, the well-known air compressor being resorted to to pump the gas; and, as showing its efficiency, there are at Greenland, in Indiana, gas wells which have long carried supplies to Chicago. There are two eight-inch pipe lines used, the gas being pumped a distance of about 160 miles. There is at Redky, Ind., a pumping station of this character that supplies the towns of Springfield, Tiffin, Liman, Dayton, Piqua and other places in the western part of Ohio. Near Pittsburgh there is a gas plant which pumps 20,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours for use in mills, the pumping of this being without the least difficulty; and the Philadelphia company pumps many millions of cubic feet a day. There are New England air compressors that are pumping every day, at various stations in the United States, the enormous quantity of nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet.

Openness of Mind.

Openness of mind is the merit of the philosopher, whose business lies all in his study. His work is not that of dealing with events, with combinations that move and have their critical moments, default in seizing which may lead to misfortunes beyond repair. The philosopher deals with abstractions. He can take his time. The present interests of other people do not depend upon his right decision. But in practical affairs openness of mind is often a demerit. If the sportsman attempts to work out the exact distance before he fires his bird will pass out of sight. If the general sits down on the battlefield to calculate every possible contingency before he gives the word of command he leaves his army in risk of being shattered. Something must always be taken for granted, some chances put out of calculation, if anything real is to be done.—N. Y. Ledger.

New Fall Suit. She—"I hear you have a new bicycle suit, George." He—"Yes. Fellow sued me for $500 because I ran over him.—Detroit Free Press.

Green Apple Pie

Is made from the fruit that drops from the early apple trees, which is boiled until it is tender and then peeled and cut up. A sirup is then made of sugar and some of the water the apples were cooked in. When this boils add the apples and cook them for a few moments. The filling is then ready for the pie, which should be baked in a shallow pie plate. This pie can be finished either with an upper crust or with crossbars of pastry. When the crust is a light golden brown it should be taken from the oven and fine sugar sifted over the top.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A CHANGED SKIN.

BY HJALMAR H. BOYESEN.

She followed him all day long like a little dog. If he ran she ran; fell and rasped her knees, cried and was lifted up again. Thus it went from the week's beginning to its end. He grew tired of her and would like to have run away from her. But he did not dare, for she was his master's daughter, and he was—well, there was the rub—he did not know who he was. He woke up one day and found himself born. The sky was above him, and there would have been earth beneath his feet if he had not pointed them in the wrong direction. He was christened in a random way, Ola, and was put on the parish, as they say. Jens Oestmo took him as his share of the parish burdens. He was paid for it, at first, from the "poor fund," but when he was six years old the boy could be made useful enough to earn his food and shelter. Jens Oestmo then wanted to send him away, but his little daughter Birgit was so fond of him that he decided to keep him.

When Ola was 12 years old he could kick a cap from a nail high above his head, and he could spit as far as any man. Birgit practiced this accomplishment by the hour with indifferent success. She was so fond of Ola that everything he did seemed admirable. Once she swore, and Ola was whipped for it.

"It is now time to send the bad boy away," said the mother.

"Send him to the mountains," said his father, "he is big enough now to herd the cattle."

So Ola was sent to the mountains. Barefooted and bareheaded, with a pair of leather-patched knee breeches hanging upon one suspender, he roamed with his alpine horn over the wide mountain plains, ate berries, caught fish and was happy. He hardly thought once of the little girl down in the valley, though it pleased him when the saeter maids told him that she had cried for him.

One day late in the summer she came up to the saeter with her mother. She was carried up on horseback in a basket. When she saw him she flung herself down on the grass and screamed with delight.

"Get up, child," said her mother; "don't act like a fool!"

She got up, a little shamefaced, and hid herself behind her mother's skirt. But when her mother had entered the saeter hut she ran up to him and hugged him. While the cattle were being milked he went to look at his traps. She followed him, proud in the thought that he tolerated her.

"Look here," he cried, lifting up a brown hare, "isn't that a big fellow?"

"What is it?" she asked.

"It is a hare."

"No, it isn't a hare. A hare is white."

"It is brown in summer. It changes its skin."

That made a deep impression upon her.

"How does he do it?" she asked, after awhile.

"I don't know."

"Has he two skins, one inside of the other?"

Instead of answering, he took his knife and cut the hare's skin.

"No," he said, "he hasn't got more'n one."

The time came when he had to go to the parson to prepare for confirmation. It so happened that she went the same year. She was a tall, fine girl now, and all the lads in the parish tried to show off before her. Ola would have tried to do the same, if he had anything to show off. But, though he had a coat now, it was a cast-off one from Jens Oestmo's, which was much too big for him. His boots, too, and his trousers had seen better days, before they made his acquaintance. He walked aside from the rest, his ears burning when they looked at him. But if anyone dared to mock him, he used a pair of fists, which inspired respect. He was a handsome enough lad, and finely made; but his clothes and his frowsy hair made him look ugly. Heavy thoughts came to him, and a fierce, defiant spirit was kindled within him. The world seemed all out of gear. He longed to go back to the mountains, where he could be alone with the birds and beasts. The girls giggled when he went by; and when he heard their laughter growing louder as the distance increased, he yearned to kill somebody, just to give vent to the wrath within him.

It was at such a time that Birgit sought him and spoke kindly to him.

"You mustn't mind the girls," she said; "they laugh at everything. They don't mean anything by it. It's just a way they have."

"Somebody will hurt you if you ever do it," he answered, fiercely.

"That is foolish talk," she gently remonstrated. "I know you too well, Ola. You wouldn't hurt me."

"Ah, you don't understand me," he said, "it's no use talking."

"Oh, yes, I do understand you, Ola," she replied, with a smile; "and I wish you would let me say one thing to you before you go."

"Say it."

"I wish—I wish," she stammered, while a quick blush sprang to her cheek, "No, I think I won't say it, after all," she finished, and turned to go.

"Yes, say it," he entreated, seizing her hand.

"Well, it is this; it seemed so easy to say a moment ago, and now it seems so hard."

"I want to hear it."

"Well, I—I wish you could do like the hare—change your skin."

"Change my skin," he pondered. "Change my skin like the hare! How, oh, how can I do it?"

This thought followed him day and night. One day, in the spring, an emigrant ship bound for America appeared at the mouth of the river. Ola packed together his traps and went up to Oestmo's to say good-by. He met Birgit in the birch grove behind the barn. It was the time when the buds were bursting and the swallows had just returned.

"Well, Ola, where are you going?" she asked, as she saw him coming with bundle and staff in hand.

"To America."

"America!" she cried. "America!"

The answer seemed to frighten her. She turned pale and grasped hold of a birch tree for support. He watched her narrowly.

"What are you going to do in America, Ola?" she asked, softly.

"Change my skin," he replied, with a vigor that startled her.

"Oh, it is I who have put you up to this, Ola," she whispered, tremulously.

"Yes, thank God! it was you," he cried, drawing her close up to him; "and if I come back within five years, with a changed skin, will you promise to wait for me?"

"I promise," she whispered, weeping quietly upon his shoulder.

"Then may God bless you, Birgit," he cried, gazing into her face with radiant eyes, "for you have saved me from hell!"

Five years from that day a young man was seen hastening up the hillsides to Oestmo. He had a big slouch hat on his head, and he was well dressed. His face was strong, square and determined; his eyes danced with joy, for in his pocket he had a royal marriage license with which he meant to surprise somebody on the Oestmo farm. It was five years to-day since he left her, and it was five years she had promised to wait for him. For this hour he had toiled, saved and suffered for five long and weary years. He had been a silver-miner in Leadville when the place was yet new, and he had sold his claim for $50,000.

As he was hurrying along an old woman who was sitting by the roadside hailed him.

"Gentlefolks out walking to-day?" she said, holding out her hand for a penny.

"Gentlefolks!" he cried, with a happy laugh. "Gentlefolks did you say, Gurid?"

"Yes, I said gentlefolks," said the old woman, gazing with big eyes at the dollar he had flung into her hand.

"Why, Gurid, I am Ola, who used to herd cattle at the Oestmo saeter."

"You, Ola! who was on the parish? Then you must have changed your skin."

"That was what I went to America for," he answered, laughing.

The church stood half way up the hillside. There Ola sat down to rest, for he had walked far and was tired. Presently he heard music up under the edge of the forest; there were one clarionet and several fiddles. A bridal party! Yes, there was the bride, with the silver crown upon her head and shining brooches upon her bosom. Pistol shots were heard, and singing and laughter. The procession came nearer. The birds flew up frightened along the roadside, and the squirrels climbed chattering into the tops of the firtrees. Now the master of ceremonies opened the church doors wide, and went to meet the bride and groom. Ola sat still, like a rock; but a strange numbness came over him; the ground heaved under his feet. As the party drew near to the gate of the churchyard, he arose and stood, tall and grave, in the middle of the road. The fiddlers stared at him, and stepped aside. Then came Birgit Oestmo and Thorger Sletten. She looked pale and sad; he defiant.

"You didn't expect me at your wedding, Birgit Oestmo?" he said, and stared hard at her. She gave a scream; the crown fell from her head; she rushed forward and flung her arms around his neck. He held her long and close.

"Now, come," he cried, "whoever dares, and I'll make a merry bridal!"

Jens Oestmo stepped forward and spoke. His voice shook with wrath, and the veins swelled upon his brow.

"Here I am," he said; "if you want the girl, you shall fight for her."

"Not with you, old man," retorted Ola, "but with Thorger I'll fight. Let him come on."

The bridal guests made a ring on the green, and the bridegroom came slowly forward.

"Hard luck," he said, "to have to fight for your bride on your wedding day."

Fight? Birgit, who in her happiness had been blind and deaf, woke up with a start. She unwound her arms from Ola's neck and stepped between the two men.

"Oh, do not fight, do not fight!" she entreated, holding out her hands first to the one claimant and then to the other.

"Out of the way, girl, out of the way!" shouted her father, seizing her by the arm.

"No," she cried, "I shall stand where I stand. You know, father, for whom I have waited these five years. You know whom I have loved since I was a child. But you used force against me, and threats. Now he has come back. I am not afraid of you any longer!"

"Whoever will be my wedding guest, let him follow," shouted Ola, "for here I have in my hand a royal license to be married to Birgit, Jens Oestmo's daughter."

He pulled the paper from his pocket and swung it above his head.

"All that money can buy you shall have," he added. "I'll make a wedding the fame of which shall be heard in seven parishes round!"

He took the bride's arm and marched boldly into the church. The wedding guests looked at Jens Oestmo, who was venting his wrath upon the groom.

"You coward," he yelled, "you let the girl be snatched away before your very nose and do not strike a blow for her! I am glad to get rid of such a son-in-law. Come, folks! We'll have our wedding yet. A girl belongs to him who can catch her."

With a wrathful snort he stalked in through the open church door, and the wedding guests slowly followed.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Lake of Blood.

Every polar expedition and whaling vessel which visits the Baffin bay region puts in at Yaureke Bank, so as to allow explorers and seamen to visit the celebrated Lake of Blood. Of it the author of "My Summer in the North" says: "It is a lake of considerable extent, lying only a few feet above the level of the sea, and appears of a deep dark blood red. * * * Careful examination proved, however, that the water itself was as pure and clear as possible; the red effect being due to the fact that the bottom and sides of the lake, as well as the few stones which were scattered about in it, were coated most perfectly with the red snow plant. In some places, where the water had evaporated, the withered red plants on the soil and rocks looked exactly like dried spots of blood.

GREAT PHENOMENON.

Daily Journey of the Sun Puzzled the Ancients—Many Erroneous Theories.

Strange as it may seem in this day and age, the rising and setting of the sun was the greatest of natural phenomena to the ancient scholars. They were greatly puzzled to know how the same sun which plunged into the ocean at a fabulous distance in the west could reappear the next morning at an equally great distance in the east. And, as Sir Robert Ball points out, a number of remarkable theories were advanced, and every one of them wrong. "The old mythology asserted that after the sun had dipped in the western ocean at sunset (the Iberians and other ancient nations actually imagined that they could hear the hissing of the waters when the glowing globe was plunged therein) he was seized by Vulcan and placed in a golden goblet. This strange craft with its astonishing cargo navigated the ocean by a northerly course, so as to reach the east again in time for sunrise the following morning. Among the more sober physicists of old, as we are told by Aristotle, it was believed that in some manner the sun was conveyed by night across the northern regions, and that darkness was due to lofty mountains, which screened off the sunbeams during the voyage." Another theory was that the sun actually pursued his course below the solid earth during the darkness of night, and philosophers taught the same about the stars that rose and set. These are but samples of many a theory that might be named with regard to the phenomenon of sunrise and sunset.

TEACHERS IN CAMBODIA.

A Spiritual Bond Between Them and Their Pupils.

All children who present themselves at the yeat for study are received. It is not ever required that their parents bring them or send them, says Popular Science Monthly. The newcomer chooses his professor, and, if accepted, begins at once to study under his direction, installs himself in his cell or in the school hall, and becomes his servant. If the professor has already too many pupils, he refuses the new pupil and advises him to choose another teacher; sometimes he guides his choice, directing him to a master who has few or no pupils, or takes him to the superior who will select a teacher for him. The choice of a professor is always a grave affair, because it is held in Cambodia, as in all Buddhist and Brahmatic countries, that professor and pupil are bound by strong ties of spiritual affinity, and that the pupil ought to respect his master as he does his father and mother. The law inflicts the same penalty upon an offense of the pupil against his master as an offense by a son against his father and mother and it prescribes that in certain cases the pupil may be heir of his professor when he has cared for him or supported him or served him when studying under his direction; not only a family bond but a religious bond, too, is established between them, for the professor makes it his business to teach his pupil the course by which he may earn more advantageous reincarnation and reach the Nirvana, and becomes his spiritual guide.

HERE'S A COOL HOUSE.

A German Inventor Conceives a Scheme to Keep You Comfortable in Summer.

The house of the water tubes is the remarkable building freak of a German inventor, who claims that he has solved the problem of a constant temperature that may be regulated at will, and incidentally secured a structure that combines the elements of strength, comfort and beauty.

He first put up a skeleton of his house, the frame for walls and floors being of water tubing, connected with a pumping and boiler system in the basement. Around this skeleton, says the New York Journal, he put up his house in the ordinary way. The tubes were within the walls and between the floors and ceilings. In the summer time this tubing is connected with the regular water supply, and a steady stream flows through the pipes in the walls and under the floors, circulating under pressure, absorbing the heat of the walls and floors as it flows. During the

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - DECEMBER 11, 1896.

In three wards of Chicago 800 families are on the verge of starvation. They are without food, fuel or work.

Congress met on Monday and the last message of President Cleveland to that body was read. The message is lengthy and deals entirely in statistics but suggests nothing of any importance. On the Cuban question, Mr. Cleveland, evidently intends to do nothing, leaving the Cubans to work out their own independence without any help from him.

Madrid newspapers are greatly excited over their references to Cuba and Spain contained in President Cleveland's message and declare the intervention of the United States in Cuba would be unbearably humiliatating to Spain. *El Correspondencia Militäry* says that Spain has forces more than sufficient to punish any interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Spain.

A company with a capital of $20,000,000 has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia to engage in exporting and importing with South America republics. Its privileges in the way of absorbing and freezing out other concerns are of the most liberal character Among other purposes in view is said to be the development and exportation of anthracite coal from the rich fields of Peru.

The house committee on banking and currency at its meeting at Washington on Wednesday decided that some steps should be taken by them to "correct the evils in our banking and currency system." A resolution offeredby Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously adopted. It reads: "Resolved, That with a view to obtaining the latest and best thought on the subject of our financial and banking system, this committee invites suggestions and communications from financial, commercial and industrial organizations which may have any definite plan to present on the subject.

More McKinley prosperity. Wages of all employes of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago were reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. on December 1. Motermen and conductors of the Consolidated Traction company, Pittsburg, have been subjected to a reduction of wages from $2 10 to $1 57 a day. The extensive plant of the Roxbury, Mass., Carpet company has closed down indefinitely. It is the largest concern of its kind in New England and employed 1,200 people. Fifty employes of the finishing department of W. B. Thorn & Co's. shoe factory, HaverHill, Mass., have been paid off and discharged.

Judging from the increasing demand from foreign countries for American iron it does not stand in much need of protective duties. A late dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., anounces sales of 3,000 tons for Liverpool, and also orders for Rotterdam, Genoa and other points in foreign countries. A constant market for surplus southern iron outside of the United States seems to be an assured feature of future business. An order is reported from Detroit for 2,000 tons of pig iron for Budapest of a peculiar character, to be used in the manufacture of car wheels. But the more finished product of northern manufactories is also finding a market abroad. The increased exportation of manufactured goods is one of the great triumphs of the Wilson tariff imperfect as it is. Uuder no former tariff law has there been such progress in this direction.

The Philadelphia *Recod* is correct, ssys the New York *World*, asserting that while the iron manufacturers of this country are calling for more protection, Alabama iron is selling in Europe in open competition with the cheapest products of European labor. This is true not only of pig-iron but of cut and wire nails, of bicycles, sewing machiens and many other forms of iron and steel goods which are exported and sold in Europe at a profit, and without any protection whatever.

It is also true that the very time our manufacturers are demanding increased protection against foreigners they are selling to foreigners cheaper than they sell at home.

How is it that American steel rails are worth less a mile ontside of our coast limit than they are on our wharves? How is it that our coal is sold for 50 cents a ton less in Hamburg than in New York? Instead of an iacrease of tariff taxes, why should we not have fair trade prices at home as well as abroad?

One factor in the resources of the United States for defense or aggression. an English writer. Mr. Stevens, points out which no other Englishman has reckoned with. He remarks:

"At present the United States government pays $138,000,000 a year to pensioners of the civil war. As the men die these pensions fall in at the rate of five to eight millions annually; in 20 years or so the pension list will be a white sheet of paper. That means over twenty-six millions sterling a year paid already for a military purpose which can be diverted to armaments without a cent of extra taxation. In 20 years this country will be easily able to turn out a dozen battleships a year without taking a cent out of anybody's pocket. And that means the naval supremacy of the world.

"If we started the United States in this course by some bungling attempt to get our coaling stations half fortified then it was the worst day's work ever did in our lives. But since the mischief is done, and apparently done irremediably, we had better face the situation squarely and at once."

It appears to be the belief of a great many men elected to legislative bodies, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that it is their business to introduce bills, next to introduce more bills and last to have bills introduced. To such degree has this belief been impressed upon the minds of the chosen of the people, and upon some of the people also, that a man who serves through a whole session of a legislature without introducing a few bills—it makes no difference if they be smothered in committee immediately—is looked upon as lacking in telligence or at least he is suspected of being a sort of crank.

There are nearly fifteen hundred bills, reported from committees, awaiting the action of the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress. In congress as elsewhere a large number of bills never get beyond the committees. The sum total of bills introduced is therefore much larger than the number now awaiting action. Congressmen cover much more territory—that is their districts are larger—than do the members of the state legislatures and they have more valid excuses for the introduction of many bills But the average state legislature wrestles with more bills in one session than congress does in two. Next month every member of the legislature who percolates into this town will have a grip sack, boots and breeches filled with bills that the great American people want converted into laws—the said American people being the Jim Smiths and Sam Joneses, each of whom controls a vote down at the Corners, or the Bill Flushes or Tom Knockouts who run the biggest saloons in the block.

Very many of these bills are deserted as soon as they come into the world, many are deservedly killed in committee, but the great majority are placed on the calendar, worthless as they are, and impede action on other measures which are more deserving or more important But too many unnecessary bills find their way to the statute books. There are scarcely six bills introduced in any session of the legisature that are worth a moment's attention by men devoted to the interests of the state. And of these more deserving six, not less than three are killed because they are too honest. The man who does not introduce a bill now is the real statesman.

The State convention of county commissioners of Pennsylvania held at Reading recently discussed a number of questions of great importance to the taxpayers of the state. One of them was as to whether justices of the peace should be multched for costs in the petty cases returned to court without sufficient cause. The courts of quarter sessions of every county in the state have had numberless cases of this character to deal with, and if the county commissioners will secure the parsage of a law such as they will recommend for imposing the costs upon the justices and magistrates who make return of petty cases on flimsy or unseasonable evidence, they will save large sums of money annually to the taxpayers.

Probably one of the most important questions discussed was that of registration. The convention decided to recommend the single annual registration, and the doing away with the May registration. This, if passed and it becomes a law, will save the counties of the state a great deal of money yearly, as well as avoid the performance of work that is really unnecessary.

Among other matters up for consideration was that of praying the state legislature to amend the state constitution so as to classify the cities and boroughs of the state to the end that all public officers shall be paid salaries instead of receiving fees, as at present. The fee system they declare, has been found unsatisfactory and burdensome and if the wishes of the county commissioners are granted a great and beneficial reform will have been brought about. Altogether the annual sessions of the county commissioners are certain to work a great deal of good to the people of the state.

If anything were needed in addition to the outgivings of Republican statesmen fresh from Canton to indicate the intention of the victors in regard to the tariff, a full-blown hint could be plucked from the list of demands to be made of congress by the California Fruit Growers' Convention. No doubt there is plenty of evidence to prove that these demands are not merely perfectly reasonable and proper, but that compliance with them will be of great advantage to everybody. Persons who want governmental bounties are always prepared to demonstrate complete unselfishness and riotous patriotism.

California is first in the field. Now let us hear from the wool growers, the salt miners, the lumbermen, the mill bosses, and all the noble army of martyrs to the wicked Wilson bill. It is announced that Major McKinley intends to put in the winter framing a tariff bill to be presented to the extra session he means to call directly after his inauguration. How can he do it unless the various mendicants of trade make haste to tell him what they want? Step up everybody, and hand in your list of demands! We are going to have a feast as will be a feast. Walk up to the table, gentlemen! Nobody shall be sent away hungry.

Senator Mills, of Texas, on Wednesday introduced the following resolution in the senate:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the president of the United State is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion.

Washington Letter.

Washington, December 4th, 1896.—The White House is about the only place in Washington one can go now without meeting one or more senators and representatives. Secretary Olney has been overrun with congressional callers, especially since the circulation of the rumor that he had a short time ago notified the government of Spain that this government intended to bring about peace in Cuba if the revolution was not put down in three months, all anxious to know the exact status of Cuban matters. Members of the senate and house foreign committees are said to have received some definite information but to all the rest it was stated in general terms that no immediate change was contemplated in the policy of the administration towards Cuba, and it is expected that the president's message will treat the matter in about the same style The other members of the cabinet have also had numerous congressional callers, some on business for their constituents and some merely to pay a friendly visit; but President Cleveland has not had much of his time taken up by them and is not likely to have.

The president's message is all ready to be sent to congress, and the usual precautions have been taken to prevent its premature publication. If it be fair to judge from the lack of curiosity as to the contents of that document this year, those precautions were hardly necessary It will, of course, be printed as a matter of news when it goes to congress, but it is doubtful whether an advance copy of it could be sold to any paper in the country, not because of the belief that it will be any less interesting than Mr Cleveland's previous messages, but because of the knowledge that the situation in congress is such that no matter how wise the recommendations of the message may be there is no possibility of their being carried out by legislation at the present session.

There are all classes of men in most professions, but the increase of men who conduct their business upon the green goods man's theory that "a new sucker is born every minute," in the ranks of the patent solicitors has aroused the honorable patent lawyers to the necessity of taking some action that will protect the inventors of the country and their own profession from the degradation and demoralization of the methods adopted to cajole money from the pockets of the inventors without any intention of giving any equitable return therefor Under present laws and rules the commissioner of patents can do nothing to protect either the honest patent lawyer or the inventor, except in cases of the most flagrant nature, and then it must come under his personal notice after an application has been filed in the patent office; but it is thought that a patent bar to a proper extent under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of patents, could easily compel the lottery patent solicitors and the delusive cicular patent solicitors to either reform their methods or get out of the business. In either case the inventors and the honest patent lawyers would be gainers.

Speaking of the probability that one or more senators may be asked to join McKinley's cabinet a veteran Republican senator said: 'Well, everybody must judge for themselves, but the senator who has been in office for more than one term who is willing to enter the cabinet must either have been blind to what went on under his nose or imagine that he possesses the ability to make his experience different from that of other men who have tried the same thing. Many senators have been persuaded into presidents' cabinets, but I don't believe there was ever a single one of them who did not regret it. Senator Lodge, of Mass., who has been mentioned as a cabinet possibility, says he would not leave the senate for any position in McKinley's gift. Lodge may not have a level head on everything but on this subject he has There is nothing in official life, except the presidency, better than a senatorship.

There is alarm among the Republicans over a report that "Teddy" Roosevelt is tiring of his New York job and wants to come back to Washington as assistant secretary of the navy under the McKinley administration. They don't want "Teddy" to come back to Washington, but he has a knack of getting what he wants; hence their alarm. They know what a wonderful capacity "Teddy" has for stirring things up and keeping them stirred up. They think the extra session of congress and other McKinley inflictions will be trouble enough without "Teddy." The newspaper men are a unit in desiring "Teddy's" return to Washington as a member of McKinley's administration: as an all around copy-maker-readable copy, too—he beats the band, as the yellow kid says

Senator Cullom, the gentleman who was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination because of a fancied facial resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and who has been "mentioned" for the cabinet, has set up as a financial oracle. He said: "The Republican party will settle the silver question within the next four years to the satisfaction of everybody." When asked to state how this wonderful settlement was to be brought about the oracle replied: "Just what plan will be followed I cannot say, but I feel sure it will be settled." Now isn't that convincing? M.

Mines Run Under Arms.

Scranton, Pa., December 7.—Detectives and deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchesters, were on guard all day at the Forest Coal company's property, near Archbald, to-day, and under their protection the company was enabled to work its mines with about one-half force.

The strikers took to the woods after the arrest of five more of theis fellows this morning, but they were in an ugly mood, and made many terrible threats. Their women at the boarding house declare the company will suffer the loss of property for turning the strikers out.

Superintendent Jones said to-day he would not be content until every one of the foreigners was driven forever from the works, designating them as a treacherous, ugly crowd.

The company will continue working under the sheriff's guard until complete safety is assured.

Pitiable Poverty.

New York, Dec. 7.—John Weinmann, 25 years old, and his mother, aged over 60, begged for shelter at police headquarters. They had come afoot from Camden, New Jersey, in search of friends, whom they were unable to find The young man said that his father and mother came from Wutemrburg, Germany, many years ago and settled in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was born. The father, a physician, became rich, and sent the boy to Germany to be educated. The elder Weinmann lost his fortune in speculating and then died of a broken heart. The son supported his mother until recently, when because of illness he was unable to work. He and his mother were evicted from their home They arrived here penniless, half-starved and numb from cold.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chopped Toll Gates Down.

Harrodsburg, Ky., December 6.—A mob of between forty and sixty men armed with shot guns and axes rode through Mercer last night and chopped down six toll gates The gate keepers were warned not to repair the gates or collect any more toll under penalty of being burned out. The mob passed through this city at 2 o'clock this morning enroute for Macksville and they destroyed every gate in the line of march. At Salt River, one mile from here, Dave Barnett, a gate keeper, was made to chop down his own gate and he was told to notify the turnpike directors that if the gate was repaired and money collected the raiders would not only burn the toll house, but the private property of the board of directors. These gentlemen have ordered the gates repaired and toll will be collected with an armed guard if necessary The same warning was given at some of the other gates

Over 30 toll gates have been burned or chopped down since the turnpike was begun in Washington county three months ago, and as yet only five arrests have been made. No convictions resulted from these. The gates destroyed represent 1,500 miles of turnpike, valued at $4 000 000 and the state and county authorities have furnished no protection whatever.

To Build an Immense Steel Plant

Chicago, December 6.—The actual purchases recently of a large tract of land in the Calumet river region of South Chicago and the ultimate purpose to which the property will be put, leaked out yesterday. The Standard Oil company and the Rockefeller's bought $500,000 worth real estate from the Calumet canal and Dock company, embracing 36,000 feet of dockage along Lake Michigan, the Calumet river and stop at the mouth of the river.

Upon this land the Rockefeller interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel rail mills and mills for the manufacture of structural iron. The total cost of the plant will be $10,000 000 This new enterprise will bring the Standard Oil company into direct competition with the Carnegies The Rockefellers already own great ranges of iron mines in the Lake Superior region and a fleet of steel steamers which will carry the ore to the Calumet river. This fleet is to be increased next season. Building operations are to be commenced early next year.

Fight With a Robber Band

Decatur, Ind., Dec. 7.—A desperate fight between officers and a gang of thieves occurred early this morning at Berne, this county. For a few weeks numerous robberies have occurred in the vicinity of Berne and valuables, money, and meats have been stolen.

Last night citizens were lying in wait for the thieves and about 4 o'clock this morning 15 men were seen to approach a store and begin their work. The alarm was given and a posse was soon at them The thieves began shooting and a battle ensued. They were driven to the woods nearby.

About 100 citizens gave chase, attempting to surround them in the woods, but the robbers were too well armed and shot their way out, making their escape. One of the gang, giving the name of Cuthart Brown, was found lying by a log, shot and will die, and others are believed to have been injured. The wounded man is now in jail here. He refuses to tell anything of the gang Possees headed by officers are giving chase.

Reading Steel for London.

Reading Pa, December 7.—On Saturday next J H. Carpenter, of the Carpenter Steel Company, this city, will sail for Liverpool, carrying in his inside pocket a contract signed by members of the Carpenter Steel Company, and soon to be signed also and executed by wealthy English steel producers, giving the latter the privilege of manufacturing general ordnance material by the Carpenter process in London. The manufacturers on the other side of the big pond are particularly partial to the temperless or air-hardening steel manufactured at the Carpenter plant on account of its peculiar qualities and the success of the Carpenter projectiles.

Next year will be a busy one at the works in this city, Mr. Carpenter anticipated the award of several government contracts for the equipment of new vessels. The steel trade has been gradually picking up and the works are at present busy with numerous orders.

Acquitted by the Jury.

Media, Pa., December 9.—Eleven grocers doing business in Chester and South Chester were acquitted by a jury in the criminal court here to-day of selling adulturated food articles. The prosecutions were brought under the act of June, 1895, aimed at the manufacture and sale of adulterated food and were the first instituted under the act in this county. The prosecutor was Albert Seabold, deputy state dairy and food commissioner. The attorneys for the defense contended that the law should operate against the manufacturer who does the adulterating, and not against the man who unknowingly sells the artticles This view was shared in by the jury, as they not only acquitted the grocers as indicted, but ordered that the costs, amounting to $400, be paid by the county.

Venezuela Will Arbitrate.

Washington, D. C., Dec 7.—Venezuela has accepted the arbitratration as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from Minister Andrade, at Caracas, that the memorandum between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the bonndary question is accepted by the Venezuelan government; that the memorandum will be published at Caracas this afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress will be called as soon as possibie, in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect by the necessary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The Plague in India.

Bombay, December 9.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. On Tuesday there were 55 fresh cases and 37 deaths here. Since the outbreak there have been 1,126 cases and 804 deaths. The mortality in this city during the past week from all diseases was about 1,000, while the normal death rate is only about 300.

WANT NO AUTONOMY.

Cubans Oppose President Cleveland's Plan.

CUBA MUST BE FREE, SAYS PALMA.

The Delegate Thinks the Message Very Depressive to Spain—A Cuban Government Does Exist, In Spite of the President's Assertion, He Declares.

New York, Dec. 9.—At the office of the Cuban junta, in this city, Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban republic to the United States, has given out a statement in which he expressed his views of the president's message, so far as it related to the Cuban question. He says the message, generally speaking, is in a great measure very depressive to Spain as an independent nation, as it declares that Spain has no control over at least two-thirds of the island; it acknowledges the grievances which have led to the present revoit of the Cubans against the authority of Spain, and supports the Cubans in their distrust of any promise whatsoever that the Spanish government can make to them, and pledges the guaranty of the United States as a security for any agreement which Spain may enter upon with Cuba.

President Cleveland, he continues, finally declares, without hesitation, that the patience of the United States in waiting for Spain to end the contest, has a limit; that the obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations and that considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to the United States, saved from complete devastation, will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

As to the inference, contained in the message, that the Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, Mr. Palma cities recent acts of General Gomez in fulfillment of orders to prove that the civil government of the republic of Cuba commands the respect and obedience of the military authorities. Mr. Palma says it is idle to talk of autonomy for the Cubans.

The atrocities practiced by the Spanish in the present war, he continues, "have deepened to such an extent the political abyss rent between Cuba and Spain, that it is absolutely impossible to fill it up with another sort of scheme which does not affirm the absolute independence of the Cuban people. Cuba has decided to get rid forever of the Spanish rule and her people count neither their enemies nor the many patriots which daily succumb to the struggle. They go on, confident in the justice of their cause, the firmness of their resolution and the protection of God. They realize, of course, that they are, in the very center of free America, left alone to themselves, without a hand outstretched to them; but far from being disconraged, they feel convinced of their ultimate success."

THE STATE GRANGE.

Leonard Rhone Delivered the Annual Address at Altoona.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 9.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is in session here. The legislative committee outlined a program and the executive and finance committees met. When the grange proper met Leonard Rhone, the master, delivered his annual address. He urged the passage, by the legislature, of the tax conference revenue bill and suggested the preparation of a bill for the distribution of the school appropriations according to a number of taxable pupils and schools

The grange will be in session four days and the regular proceedings are in executive session. Abont 500 delegates are in attendance. David F. Lubin of California, who has just returned from Europe, delivered an address this morning on "The Causes of Depression in Prices."

CLUE TO PENSION SWINDLE.

A Negro Applicant Placed Under Arrest at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—The United States authorities believe that in Henry F. Barkus, alias Samuel Meyers, colored, they have a clue to a pension swindle which has been conducted on an extensive scale. Barkus, alias Meyers, said he had served as a corporal in Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana infantry.

He made his application under the name of Samuel Myers, and the records at Washington show that Corporal Myers of Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana, was living in the Hoosier state and drawing a pension. When arrested Barkus made a statement that leads the United States officials to think the negro soldier in a white regiment is a common scheme for working pension fraud.

Robbery at Hollidaysburg.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Dec. 9.—The office of the Guarantee Loan Investment company has been robbed. The safe was cracked and $500 in cash and many valuable securities taken. Manager J. C. Akers says the stolen property belongs to private individuals and that the company loses nothing.

Due to Steinway's Death.

New York, Dec. 9.—Smith & Burden, contractors of Long Island City, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. George H. Smith, the senior member of the firm, said that he thought the liabilities would reach $100,000, but that the assets of the firm would be near that figure. The death of William H. Steinway was the cause.

Anti-Saloon League.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon League is in session. Among the more prominent workers in the temperance cause present are Hon. Hiram Price, Rev. L. B. Wilson, James L. Ewin, Rev. A. J. Kynett, Rev. Howard Russell and Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer.

Talmage to Marry Again.

Sing Sing, Dec. 9.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Miss Susie Mangan of this city are to be married. Dr. Talmage's daughter is married to Miss Mangam's brother.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 80 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

B. & B.

This store is right into the holiday business—is going about it with an earnestness that will attract your attention and we know win your confidence.

In the Fancy Goods lines we put on sale larger and finer assortments than ever of Art Potteries and Bric-a-Brac in Royal Bonn, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Doulton, Adderly, Teplitz, Cloissonne, Italian Faience, Biscue Figures, Bronzes, etc. Then there are numberless articles in Fancy Leather and in Celluloid—Comb and Brush Sets, Work boxes, Shaving Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Boxes and Collar and Cuff Boxes.

Then the range of Cut Glass and Fine China—Silver and Silver-plated Novelties, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Onyx Cabinets, Hard Wood Tabourettes, India Seats, Fancy Chairs and Tables—all at our well known small profit prices.

Then

BOOKS, TOYS, DOLLS and GAMES

—and then you've but a mere mention of the Holiday Display this store has prepared for your holiday buying—a newspaper description can't be definite—better come and see and we'll warrant you'll find the prices so much in your favor as will pay you for the coming.

We'll be glad to send Catalogue to those who will write for it—costs you nothing and will save you many dollars 19 pages mostly illustrated, devoted to Holiday Goods, exclusive of the Jewelry and other departments which contain so many good gift articles.

The time is short—come or write for the book without delay.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury, or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an ilensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents nov 10 94 ly.

"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME!

They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound conquers all those weaknesses and ailments so prevalent with the sex, and restores perfect health.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 88-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains a volume of valuable information. It has saved lives, and may save yours.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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BUTCHERS,

All kinds of the Best Meat from selected stock kept at their Daily Meat Market on High Street, Ebensburg.

Give us a call.

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Personally-Conducted Tours.

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg, January 27 February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310 00; second tour, $350 00; third tour, $210.00. From Pittsburg, $5 00 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia, January 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route, in both directions, $85 00 from Pittsburg and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 12 11.96

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Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

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Having made some extensive improvements in the

OLD SHENKLE MILL

we are now prepared to turn out FIRST-CLASS WORK on Short Notice. Soliciting a portion of your patronage, I remain

S. D. LUDWIG

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A $5.00 LOOK MOTHERS A RARE TREAT FOR YOU ALL. Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for $2.73

AND WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.

REMEMBER, you buy direct from one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers in and by so doing you save three Profits.

The above mentioned $2.73 Boys Suits with Extra Pants is guaranteed to be made of imported Wool Cheviot, in Jet Black, Dark Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes from 3 to 9 years of age. They are made in the latest below in double breasted, with fancy Sailor Collar, with wide sailor Braid. Braid with a blue anchor, handmanship throughout, the best Trimmings, Linings, Coat has 4 Side Pockets, 2 Top and Coat Pockets on all Pants.

In Sizes from 10 to 15 years of age, at same Price $2.73 per opposite cut. Double Breasted with extra Pants. Expressage paid to your door.

In remitting send either Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter and for measure send age of Boy at last Birthday and if large or small for his age.

FREE TO EVERYBODY

our Illustrated Priced Catalogue in which you will find Boys Suits from 98c up, Youths' Long Pants Suits from $2.00 up and Mens Suits from $2 50 up.

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The Pronounced Success of the

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES.

To good material, perfect workmanship and a thorough knowledge of the needs of the housekeeper. Every feature adds to more durability, cleanliness and economy has been well planned and developed.

If you buy a CINDERELLA you run no risk; they are good bakers and perfect cookers, and are sold with that understanding.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Made in all styles and sizes

Sold by the following dealers:

Ebensburg—H. A. Shoemaker. Carrolltown—P. J. Dietrich. Hastings—I. L. Binder. Spangler—E. M. Binder. Patton—A. M. Thomas. Ingl—F. C. George. South Fork—N. S. George & Son.

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 132 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Carriage and Wagon Shop

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on short notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
Formerly of Carrolltown

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BRIDGE WORK.

All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main Street, two doors north of M. E. Church.

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Dec. 6, 1895.6m

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In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. May's E. B. Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. I extract teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

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Ebensburg, Penn
Office in Opera House, Centre street.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Ellwanger, late of the borough of Ashville, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement

MRS. REGINA ELLWANGER,
Executrix.

Ashville, Pa., October 30th, 1896.

AGENTS WANTED

...mbria Freeman.

...SSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

...Y. - - - DE'EMBER 11, 1896.

...CAL AND PERSONAL.

...M. Fitzharris, of Gallitzin, was ... Saturday.

...J. Rhoddy, of Ashville, spent a ...days in town this week.

...Joseph Gutwald, of Gallitzin, was ...in Ebensburg on Monday.

...L. Cassidy, of Coupon, was a ...Ebensburg on Thursday.

...eriff James M. Shumaker, of ... was in town on Tuesday.

...Vincent Maloy, of Chest Springs, ...ame to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

...H. J. Hopple, of Barr township, ...w hours in Ebensburg on Mon-

...James McDunn, a well-known ...Summerhill township, is serious-

...Morgan Hughes, one of Ebens-...dest citizens, is confined to his ...illness.

...James Quinn, one of Johnstown's ...efendants, spent a few hours in ...Tuesday.

...A. Wagoner, of Johnstown, spent a ...w in town on Tuesday, attending ...a witness.

...Evaglin Darragh, daughter of A. ..., of this place, is seriously ill in ...r hospital.

...Santon Davis, of this place, left ...for Washington, where he will ...e duties as secretary to Congress-

...Joseph Soldemeyer, Sr., an old ...Johnstown, dropped dead at the ...his son-in-law in that city, on ...evening.

...E. Jones, an old citizen of Sum-...mmit township, had his left collar bone ...broken the last week by being tossed ...over a cow.

...William F. McCourtney and Miss ...Flower were married at the resi-...dence of the bride's parents, at Puritan, on ...December 8th, by James Itell.

...Cambria county commissioners are ...caring for a family of seven in the ...town of Brisbin, all of whom are lying ...sick with fever and in constant need of ...the kindness and skillful nursing.

...The twelve-year-old daughter ...of Mrs. John W. Long, died at the ...home of her parents, in Puritan, on Fri-...day week. Her remains were in-...terred in the Catholic cemetery at Wil-...more on Sunday last.

...Candidate for United States senator to ...succeed Cameron in this state, is set-...tled. The *Gosling* has thrown its ...hat in for that truly good man" John ...Wanamaker. That ought to settle the ...matter. That ought to settle the ...matter and we have no doubt it will.

...Nicholas Boddet, a Hungarian, attempted ...to board a moving freight train at Son-...man on Thursday morning and fell under ...the wheels. Both legs were cut off above ...the knee. He was taken to Memoria ...hospital, Johnstown where he died soon ...after arrival.

...Mrs. Annie, wife of Vincent Miseler, ...died at her home in Patton, on Tuesday, ...aged twenty years. She is survived ...by a husband and one daughter, a babe ...a few weeks old. She is also sur-...vived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel ...Gallihan.

...Clarence, the ten months-old child of ...Mr. and Mrs. George Hetler, of Altoona, ...died on Sunday, December 6th, 1896, from ...pneumonia. The parents formerly ...resided in Ebensburg and on Tuesday the ...little one was brought to this place and in-...terred in the Cemetery.

...Miss Minnie Prindle, of Greensburg, and ...Mr. Harry Pringle, daughter of George ...Prindle, of Williamsburg, eloped to Cumber-...land on Tuesday, November 24th, ...and were married. They returned to the ...latter place after the ceremony and were ...received with open arms.

...Thomas J. Jackson, a prominent citi-...zen of Altoona, died at his residence in that ...city on Monday, aged 62 years. Mr. ...Jackson came to Patton before the location ...of the road and after the incorporation of ...the town was elected its first first burgess. ...He is survived by his wife and one daugh-...ter.

...The state meeting of the county ...commissioners on the question of the travel ...allowed to commissioners, was ex-...pected to be decided by the supreme court, ...which should be paid for actual ...time in the transaction of busi-...ness and for attending board meet-...ings.

...The telephone line between Pat-...ton and Carrolltown is now completed. ...The exception of stringing the wire. ...Twenty five men are employed on ...the force, and they have their ...headquarters at Carrolltown. The line be-...tween Ebensburg and Carrolltown will be ...pushed as rapidly as possible.—*Hastings*

...Friday and Saturday evenings, ...December 18th, the ladies of the M. E ...church will hold a bazaar in the Tudor ...building on Center street. Ice cream, cake and ...coffee will be served in the best style and ...fancy and cut flowers will be sold. ...There also be in connection with the ...bazaar a valley and museum. Every-...body is invited to attend.

...Mrs. Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah ...Williams, died on Wednesday ...at her home, of phthisic, after an ...illness of months. The deceased was ...born in Cambria county, and was 19 years ...of age. She is survived by her parents ...and brothers and sisters. The de-...ceased was a member of St. Mark's Cath-...olic church and sang in its choir.

...A letter was received here by Mr. Web. ...Griffith on Saturday from Ocalla, Florida, ...announcing the sad intelligence that his ...son, A. Griffith, one of our best ...young men, was lying very low with ...typhoid fever at his winter home near that ...place. Mr. Web. Griffith and Mrs. John ...Kane, Pa., started on Saturday ...for Florida and arrived there on ...Monday.

...Last week a young man named ...Hall started from Beech Creek ...Station in a flat bottomed boat ...which he built for the purpose of mak-...ing his way by water to the south. He ...went down the Bald Eagle creek and ...down the Susquehanna to the ...bay and from there continued ...his journey. He had a venturesome trip, ...especially in the south.

...Clark, who was convicted at last ...term of indictments for defrauding an ...Building and Loan association, ...was up for sentence on Tuesday and ...was given by Judge Barker was sen-...tenced on three of the indictments to pay ...a fine of $10 and two and one half years ...in the penitentiary, making in all ...three and one half years. On the other ...indictments sentence was suspended.

...A Washington dispatch quotes Repre-...sentative Dicks, of Altoona, as saying ...that in favor of pushing through at ...this session the Public Building bills pend-...ing before the house committee on Public ...Buildings and Grounds, and which Speak-...er Reed has reorganized in the last session, ...and is very confident that a consid-...erable percentage of the bills would be ...passed among them are the Allegheny ...and Bellefonte postoffices.

—Miss Ann McDonald, of Ebensburg, will leave for Baltimore on Saturday where she will spend the winter.

—The state geological survey commission, which was organized in 1874, disbanded on Tuesday, the work having been completed. The state appropriated $643,000 for this work, besides the large amount of money expended for the 129 volumes of reports and atlases. The valuable specimens gathered by the commission are deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

—Prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape from the Bedford jail by setting fire to the jail, and but for the timely discovery of the fire by sheriff Holmes, some of the prisoners would have escaped and others would have been cremated. George Bynum and Jesse Johnson, first degree murderers, were at the head of the plot. The fire was extinguished before the destruction of the jail, and not withstanding the confusion and temporary panic, not a single man got away.

—Stewart Hughes, of the almshouse, has informed the editor of the *Gosling* that he has saved $6,000 over other years. The *Gosling* does not give any of the details of the saving, however, but will probably do it next week when we will be glad to publish it. It will be of interest to all taxpayers and should be published so that the people may know just wherein Mr. Hughes excells his predecessor. We hope that neither the modesty of Mr. Hughes or the *Gosling* will prevent its publication, fo that is the only thing that will.

—"Col." Joe Isenburg, a former resident of Ebensburg, who several years ago removed to Johnstown and who has never been considered by the residents of that city as a valuable addition, arrived here on Sunday with a team, accompanied by a gentleman friend and some ladies. The liveryman from whom they engaged the team sent after them and took possession of the team for the reason that they had hired it to go to South Fork instead of Ebensburg. As a consequence Joe and his friends started homeward on foot.

—On Sunday afternoon the house of Valentine Leffler, in Jackson township, caught fire in the roof and was totally destroyed together with nearly all the household goods. Mr. Leffler was in the barn feeding his stock and on looking out saw flames bursting through the roof. The fire had made too much progress to save the building and the family confined their efforts to saving what clothing and furniture they could reach, but it was nearly all consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. There was no insurance.

—David Cassidy, an Altoona teamster, was struck by a Logan Valley trolley car on Saturday night and probably fatally injured. He was lying on the track when the car approached. The circumstances of the case awakened the suspicion that Cassidy had been foully dealt with. His friends deem it probable that he was beaten insensible and thrown on the the tracks with murderous intent. It is known that he quarreled with several parties in the La Pierre hotel bar room during Saturday evening and that one man struck him twice with a beer glass. An investigation of the case has been inaugurated.

—Judge William King died at Bedford Saturday, aged seventy-two years. He was one of the most prominent residents of Bedford county, and well known throughout Pennsylvania. He was ex-associate judge of Bedford county. For forty-five years he had been blind, but so familiar was he with the streets of his native town that, unguided except by a cane, he went about as freely as though possessed by sight. Ex-Judge King was the last of a family of brothers, all of whom were prominent in the town and county. He was an uncle of Alex. King, Esq., a prominent member of the Bedford county bar.

—United States Senator Quay was in Harrisburg one day last week and by some strange coincidence Hon. J. C. Stineman and Hon. S. D. Patterson, of this county, landed in Harrisbtrg the same day. In the coming battle for a successor to Senator Cameron, Senator Quay is opposing that "truly good and pius man" John Wanamaker. Jenator Stineman, by virtue of the instructions saddled upon him by the Blair county conferees at the time of his nomination, will take his place behind the bargain counter on his stepping into the senate. It was good for both of these gentlemen to see Mr. Quay in time, no matter who they may vote for. □

—A number of the FREEMAN'S subscribers found their paper late last week. Just after we had gone to press and run off about one hundres papers, the main driving shaft of our press broke. We were in a quandary what to do when we bethought ourselves of the machine shop in connection with Mr. A. L. Rose's wrench factory, lately established in Ebensburg. We called up Mr. Rose, who after inspecting the press took the piece out and after several hours' work brought it back as strong and as handsome as when it came from the factory. It is very convenient to owners of all kinds of machinery to have a number one machinist and a first class machine shop in our midst and we certainly have them now. When any of your machinery breaks down start at once for Mr. Rose's wrench factory.

Burned to Death.

Bella Frank, the 9 year-old daughter of Julian Frank, of Irwin, Pa., was burned to a crisp on Thursday of last week. While standing in front of an open grate her dress caught fire. Screaming she ran up stairs and entered her sleeping apartment, locking the door behing her. Her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who ran up stairs, and going to the door tried to break the lock, but without success. The frenzied mother called the little girl to open the door. No answer came, and finally the screams and moans ceased. Neighbors came and broke the lock. As the people entered the room a horrible sight met their view. Lying on the floor with the carpet burning under her, were the charred and almost unrecognizable remains of the young girl.

A Trifle Off.

About one month after Mr. Thomas J. Hughes had been steward of the Cambria county almshouse the CAMBRIA FREEMAN jumped into him because the salaries drawn by himself and assistants for that month were $114.26, or $1.64 less than Steward Thomas Hoover's allowance per month for the same purpose had been during the preceding year.—*Gosling.*

The FREEMAN did not jump into Mr. Hughes for anything of the kind. The FREEMAN simply mentioned the fact that the salaries were all to relatives of Mr. Hughes or Director Somerville—that they were having a family picnic. That was all.

P. R. R. to Issue Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company announces that for 1897 it will issue clerical orders to regularly ordained clergymen in charge of churches located on or near its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. To secure these orders clergymen should make application to the nearest ticket agent as soon as possible, as it is desired that all applications reach the general office by December 15th.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, December 10, 1896:

Jesse Roose and Alice Wilson, Morrellville.

William F. Courtney and Mary C. Browser, Puritan.

H. M. Wilson and Ella Miller, Johnstown.

What Were They After?

One night about thred weeks ago as Frank Brookbank was returning to his home, in the southern part of Summerhill township, from Wilmore, in a field of Henry Coleman, on the west of what is known as "The Dug Road," he saw some men with a light digging in the ground at the root of a hickory tree.

As he knew that Mr. Coleman had butchered that day, he thought that some persons were there for legitimate purposes and passed on. This was at about 8 o'clock in the evening. At 12 o'clock the same night, as George sherbine, who is constable of Summerhill township, was going home from Mr. Coleman's, he saw a light in Coleman's sugar camp and, in company with a young man named Strayer, he went to investigate. They came upon six men, with a spring wagon, to which were hitched a pair of ponies and in the wagon was what appeared to be a wooden box two feet long, one foot and a half wide and one foot in depth. The box appeared to be somewhat decayed.

One of the party was a tall young man with a smooth face, and to him young Strayer said: "I think I have seen you before," to which the other replied: "No, you did not; I was never in this part of the country before."

Having satisfied himself that the party was not composed of chicken thieves, Mr. Sherbine went home, and the men with the wagon drove off on the Frankstown road toward Johnstown, from which direction it was afterwarwards ascertained they had come.

Sherbine and Brookband both told what they had seen, and an investigation revealed the fact that an excavation had been made and filled in at the root of the hickory tree at which Brookbank had seen the light. It was reopened and found to be four feet square and six feet deep, at the bottom of which was seen an indentation about the size of the box Mr. Sherbine had seen. In digging the hole the hole the the roots of the tree, some of which were quite large, had been cut away.

Who the men were, whence they came and what they had in the mysterious box are matters of conjecture. As the place where the digging was done is within a quarter of a mile of the old Buckhorn tavern, notorious as the rendezvous of a gang of horse thieves upward of forty years ago, the first impulse of those who hear the report is to attribute the burying of the box to them, and it is even reported that Herman Paul, who bears an unenviable notoriety as landlord of the den in its days of reputed dark deeds, has been seen in the neighborhood since the digging was done; but, as it would be hardly possible that anything buried so long ago in the place above mentioned could now be located, the more thoughtful think that the box was secreted years later than the time above alluded to. Some think the box contained valuables secreted at the time of the Johnstown disaster.

Court Proceedings.

The following civil cases were disposed of at a special court last week:

G. M. Fousae vs. Michael Zolner. Verdict for plaintiff for $65.

P. B. Zentmeyer for use of O. P. Galer and James Conrad, now for use of P. B. Zentmeyer and James B. Conrad vs. John E. Glunt. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

Goener & Company vs. A. W. Luckhardt. Verdict for plaintiff for $829.87. New trial applied for.

J. W. McClellan and C. A. W. Devere vs. R. E. Dignam. Non suit enterred.

FIRST WEEK DECEMBER TERM.

Court met on Monday with Judge Barker on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Mangus; desertion and non-support. Sentenced to pay the costs and $5 per week to his wife.

Commonwealth vs. William Alexander; surety of the peace. Sentenced to pay the costs and give bond to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Michaels; desertion and non support. Decision reserved.

Commonwealth vs. Ronaldus Rager and Alfred Rummel; two indictments. Jury find each of the defendants guilty on one indictment and not guilty on the other.

Commonwealth vs. John Overdorf; forgery, two indictments. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. F. J. Devlin; adultery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Sylvester Sickles to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Olmstead; fornication and basterdy. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs, $50 lying in expenses and $1 a week for seven years.

Commonwealth vs. Ella L. Smith; adultery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Helstrom; arson. Jury find defeadant not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Shot by Highwaymen.

Joseph Ramer, a lumbermen who resides in Gallitzin, was taken to the Altoona hospital on Monday, where he was admitted to be treated for a pistol shot wound of the back. Ramer made a collection tour on Saturday and about 9 o'clock, P. M., was walking down the road toward Gallitzin. Suddenly a shot was fired in the bushes along the road and he fell badly wounded, with a 38-calibre bullet in his back. A companion heard the shot and hurried forward, finding Ramer lying bleeding and unconscious in the road. The injured man was taken to Gallitzin where his injuries were dressed temporarily, and on Monday he was taken to the hospital. The staff surgeons probed for the bullet but were unable to locate it. The wound is serious, but Ramer seems to be doing nicely.

Ramer expected to collect about $300 on his trip Saturday. The shooting was evidently the work of murderous highwaymen who meant to take his life and rob the body of the money. Ramer suspects that Polish or Hungarian miners had a hand in the affair.

The Gallitzin *Times* in mentioning the shooting of Ramer, says:

Owing to the numerous different stories afloat in regard to the shooting of Joseph Ramer on last Saturday, we will not attempt to give particulars in regard to the affair but will merely state that it was Constable Keith, of Tunnelhill, who done the shooting and who claims he supposed him to be a highwayman.

Boy Burned.

John, the ten-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. Albert Martin, residing at Sideling Hill, Fulton county, Pa., met a horrible death Friday afternoon. With his two sisters he was playing "horse," and they tied him to an old gate which they set up between a stack of straw and a stack of fodder in the barn-yard. One of the girls had some matches and accidentally set the straw afire. In trying to release their brother the girls knocked the gate down, pinning him to the ground. They fled to the house, and, in giving the alarm, forgot to state that their brother was being cremated between the burning stacks. By this time the barn was on fire, and the men of the house set about to save the live stock, never dreaming that the child was being cremated by the flames. After he was missed the children told their story, and the boy's charred body was found.

—J. J. Hauk, of Carrolltown, killed a hog one day last week that weighed 619 pounds. It is said to have been the largest porker ever killed in Carrolltown.

Baptists Meet in Ebensburg.

Ebensburg, Pa., December 3.—An ecclesiastical council, called by the Ebensburg Baptist church, convened at Ebensburg at 2 o'clock, P. M. The council was organized by the choice of Deacon H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, as moderator and Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of Everett, as clerk. Prayer was offered by L. B. Plumer, of the First church of Altoona. The enrollment of delegates was then made, after which the minutes of the church calling the council was read. This record showed the council to have been called together for the purpose of examining and considering the expediency of setting apart to the Gospel ministry Brother F. I. Sigmund, the pastor-elect of the Ebensburg church. The council voted to proceed with the work for which it was called together.

The candidate was then examined in the following order: First, as to character and fitness for the Gospel ministery; second, as to Christain experience; third, as to call to the ministery; fourth, as to views of Christain doctrine.

The warm endorsement of instructors and pastors who knew the candidate, as well as his own clear and explicit statements and prompt responses to all inquiries, were satisfactory to all. It was voted to close the examination, and the Ebensburg church requested the council, if it approved the ordination of Mr. Sigmund, to arrange the programme for the evening service.

The candidate and audience were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. N. O. Patterson, after which the council went into private session.

All expressed themselves as well pleased with the full and able presentation of views by Brother Sigmund, and it was unanimously resolved that being satisfied with the result of our examination, we approve the ordaining of Brother F. I. Sigmund to the work of Gospel ministry, and recommend the church to proceed with the public services of ordination.

The candidate was then recalled and informed of the decision of the council, and together with Brothers Plumer and Lathrop was constituted a committee of arrangements. They reported the following programme for 7:30 P. M., which was adopted:

Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. W. O. Henderson, of Martha Furnace.

Sermon, Rev. W. M. Ryan, of Hollidaysburg.

Ordaining prayer, Deacon H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg.

Hand of Fellowship, Rev. E. Rowland, of Bethel.

Charge to Candidate, Rev. N. O. Patterson, of Patton.

Charge to Church, Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of Everett.

Benediction, Rev. F. I. Sigmund, of Ebensburg.

It was voted to publish the proceedings in the Ebensburg papers, the Altoona *Tribune* and the denominational papers, *Commonwealth* and *Examiner*.

On motion adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the above programme was carried out. The text of the sermon was II Timothy iv: 2, the first clause. It was pronounced by all a sermon full of meat and instruction. Rev. Hunt, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was present and offered the opening prayer. The song service included hymns Nos. 442, 449 and 455.

HENRY L. BUNKER, Moderator.
A. C. LATHROP, Clerk.

Real Estate Transfers.

Spangler Improvement company to Thomas Scallow, Spangler, consideration, $300.

Henry Sanker et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Gallitzin township, $712.

Ephraim Blough et ux. to Lincoln Messenger, Johnstown, $1,750.

James McGrain et ux. to A. T. Strittmatter et al. Hastings, $300.

John M. Sliger to Ida R. Plotts, Johnstown, $300.

David D. Lewis et ux. to E. R. Prosser, Barnesboro, $25.

Cambria Mining & Manufacturing company to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Portage township, $10,000.

Abraham L. Good et ux. et al. to Daniel Long, Barr, $50.

Abraham L. Good et ux. et al. to Emma R. Karlinsey, Barr, $800.

Daniel S. McAnulty et ux. to Thomas Barnes et al., Barnesboro, $250.

C. S. d'Invilliers et ux. to Thomas Barnes et al., Barnesboro, $6,000.

Richard F. Bradley et ux. et al. to Sylvester Eckenrode, Allegeeny, $1.

Ellen A. Conrad to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $344.

Louisa Reichter to Vincent Bevak, Conemaugh township, $1,300.

Edward Grafes et ux. to Rudolph Zimmerman, Johnstown, $800.

Treasurer of Cambria county to A. G. Prosser, Coopersdale, $5.

Treasurer of Cambria county to A. G. Prosser, Johnstown, $10.

Cambria Iron company to William C. Yeager, Franklin, $300.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement company to Aaron Weakland et al., Patton, $450.

Jacob Reighard to George W. Schrock et al., Adams, $1,800.

Margaret Thomas to Joseph Campbell, South Fork, $250.

Alphonsus Donahue et ux. to Joseph J. Delozier, Gallitzin township, $35.

Augustin Farabaugh et ux to William D. Bigler, Barr, $25.

Joseph Stinelleiser et ux. to William D. Bigler, Barr, $25.

John Feight et ux. to William D. Bigler, Barr, $25.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement company to Harry S. Cooney, Patton, $80.

P. W. Helfrich et ux. to Andrew Hammerstrom et al., Hastings, $75.

Executors of Charles Von Lunen to John Grosset, Johnstown, $500.

James Biter to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $714.

Robert Callahan et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Washington, $400.

Florens Meyer et al. to Joseph Krumenacker et ux., Allegheny $400.

P. J. Little to P. M. Brown, Croyle, $50.

Margaret J. Ashbridge et vir to Isaac B. Seigh et ux. Lower Yoder, $1.

Isaac B. Seigh et ux. to Margaret J. Ashbridge et vir, Lower Yoder, $1.

Agnes Noonan to John M. Griffin, Munster, $650.

Blacklick Land & Improvement company to Nicholas A. Altemus, Vintondale, $150.

Reduced Rates to Washington

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following low rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40; Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.00; Williamsport, $8 79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rockester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occassions.

—Mr. Joseph J. Donahue, one of Clearfield township's good citizens, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FARM FOR RENT.—Farm in Lower Washington township. For particlars call on JOHN A. LAHEY, Lilly, Pa.

WANTED —A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. mch22

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch29tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Rey Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in December, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McIlreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct1tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HERE'S A CHANCE!

We are giving gilt-edged chances right and left this week, in all lines. In dress goods, for instance, we have cut a whole line of imported novelties, and a line of high grade checks and cheviots and velours, which have always cost $1.25 to $2.00 a yard, and marked the whole lot at

fifty cents a yard.

This includes some of the best lines we have sold.

What do you think of getting David and John Anderson's SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in rich dark colors, for 12½c a yard?

What do you think of getting CHOICE FANCY SILKS, the dollar-a-yard silks, for

60c. a yard?

VELVETS, TOO—

The best of velvets, which we have rightly called bargains an $2.00 and $3.50 a yard, are costing now

$1.25 a yard.

It is a big clearing out we are having.

If it's a jacket for the daughter or for the wife, you car save your car fare by coming up and buying of us now. Stylish tailor-made boucle jackets WORTH TEN DOLLARS,

cost $5.00.

Silk-lined misses' coats of the very swellest design which were selling for $10, $12 and $15, cost $6, $8 and $10. If you can't come up, ask for one to be sent on trial.

Why are these so cheap? Because we are getting room for the greatest display of Holiday Goods we ever carried. Our store is worth visiting now, just to look at, if you like to look at pretty things.

We do business by mail, very well Write us for a catalogue.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

It Will Cure COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostrel and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. nov.10.94.ly

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the application of John J McCann; whose present residence is Lilly borough, for the transfer of the wholesale liquor license, granted to F. A. Thompson, in Lilly borough, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, in and for Cambria county, and the same will be presented to the said court for its consideration on Monday, December 7th, 1896. S. W DAVIS, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., November 16th, 1896. Nov. 20 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NTOICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, in the estate of Michael Guisler late of Summerhill borough deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate to make payment and all persons having claims against the same to present them to the administrator without delay.

JOHN T. LONG, Administrator.

J. F. MCKENRICK, attorney for administrator. Summerhill, Pa., December 10to, 1896: 11 6t

WANTED SALESMEN, Pushing, trustworthy men to represent us in the sale of Our Choice Nursery Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year round. Outfit free; exclusive territory; experience not necessary; big pay assured workers; special inducements to beginners. Write at once for particulars to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
July 31, 96 5m.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

NOTICE.

Notice is nereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Cambria Coal & Iron Company, a corporation, for permission to surrender the powers contained in its charter and a decree of said court for the dissolution of said corporation. KITTELL & LITTLE,
Nov. 4th 1896. 9 3t. Solicitors

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

The following articles will be sold cheap for cash or with good security:

2 two horse wagons 2 pair bob sleds, 1 one-horse sled, one Empire binder, one Champion mowing machine, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 dinner bell, 2 sets work harness, collars, bridles, harness, chains and a general line of farming implments. Inquire of M. D. BEARER.
Aug. 28 tf.

WANTED AGENTS to represent the Most Complete Nurseries in America. Stock widely advertised fifty-four years; known and wanted by every planter. That is why beginners always succeed with us, and experienced Agents double their sales and income. Now is the time to start. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 56 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Hastings and the North	7 36 a m
From Cresson	10 00 a m
From Vintondale	3 05 p m
From Cresson	5 05 p m
From Cresson	5 56 p m
From Vintondale	7 20 p m
From Cresson	9 10 p m

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Cresson	7 26 a m
For Hastings and the North	10 03 a m
For Vintondale	10 15 a m
For Cresson	2 25 p m
For Vintondale	5 05 p m
For Hastings and the north	5 59 p m
For Cresson	7 20 p m

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 360 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

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The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

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Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

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Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

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Hardware. Queensware,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Centre street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED, no knife book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BOSE 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

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EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

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BUSINESS

in our Clothing and Ladies' Wrap Departments shows that the people are convinced we're selling the right goods at lower prices than others.

Clothing
Here is a better range of Styles in Suitings than you generally find. Good all-wool ones, $7.00, $7.50, 8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00.

Overcoats
Our Overcoat business is beyond last season's—so much for having the right sort of prices on all wool ones—$8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00.

Little Men
Plenty of good styles in our Little Men's Department, Blouse Suits, Vests, etc., $2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

Larger Boys
8 to 14 years,
$2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Underwear
Men's Underwear at the lowest prices ever made for reliable goods. Men's heavy white Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cents. Men's good ribbed fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 50 cents. Men's heavy brown Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, all wool, 90 cents.
Best Natural Wool (WHICH IS WOOL) Shirts and Drawers, finished in the most approved style, $1.00.

Men's
Woolen Hosiery, Sweaters, Knit Jackets, Gloves, etc. Prices won't freeze you.

Ladies' Wraps
Good fast black Boucle Coats with inlaid Velvet Collar, shield front, taped sleeves, $6.00.

Fancy black Boucle Kersey, trimmed with dix frog buttons—here is an extra value, $7.50.

The popular Irish Frieze Coats, blues, tans—light and dark Havans, plain trimmed, some with velvet piping but to match, $5.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.

Capes
Some in long, short, meidum and short, some plain, others fur-trimmed. The materials are Boucles, Beavers, Plush and Fur, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

Ready to Wear
Suits—the nicest and best selections—are here. Shoppers tell us they're just the thing. $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.50, $16.00, $18.00.

J. B. MULLEN,

Lilly, Penna.

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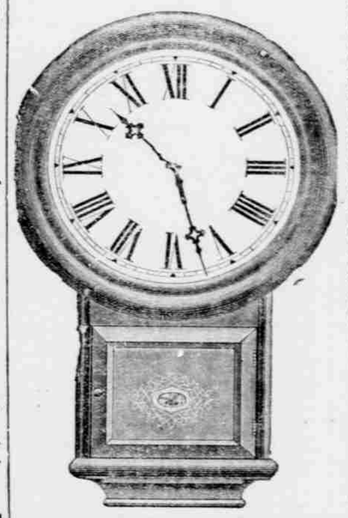
—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



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☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere
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You will find the most complete assortment of Fall

DINGLEY BILL NO LAW

Action of Republican Senatorial Caucus Means It.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM

The Caucus Decided to Appoint a Committee to Formulate a Plan—Immigration Bill to Be Passed—Some Silver Senators Didn't Attend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The action of the Republican senatorial caucus in referring the Dingley tariff bill to its steering committee and the circumstances under which this action was taken are accepted, in the senate, as practically the end of the agitation in the interest of this measure. The debate in the caucus developed that there were wide differences as to the advisability of attempting to pass the bill even among the Republicans, and the opinion was expressed by some who were on the inside that fully one-third of the Republican senators, not including the absent silver men, were antagonistic to the bill.

Senators Dubois, Pettigrew, Mantle, Cannon, Squire and Teller were absent. All of these, except Senator Teller, were in the city and could have attended if they had been so disposed. Senator Dubois resigned as caucus secretary.

Senators Carter, Wolcott, Mitchell, Shoup, Hansbrough, Cameron, Pritchard, Perkins and Clark, who heretofore have always voted for silver in the senate, were present.

Senator Wilson (Wash.) was made secretary, while Senator Shoup was placed on the steering committee in the place vacated by his colleague. This committee was also enlarged by the addition of the name of Senator Hansbrough (N. D.).

It was decided to push the immigration bill as a party measure.

The caucus also decided for an international agreement on silver by agreeing to the following resolution introduced by Senator Wolcott:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend some plan whereby legislation may be had at this session of congress looking to an international conference with leading commercial nations of the world for the the promotion of bimetallism.

The silver senators say, without exception, however, that in taking the position they have they do not mean to place themselves in the attitude of opponents of a protective tariff policy, but rather that they desire to be in an independent position where, they can accept or reject any tariff proposition presented by their former party associates

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Report to Congress of Postmaster General Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A vigorous protest against the abuse of the postal service is made in the annual report of Postmaster General Wilson. He quotes figures which show an excess of expenditures over receipts of $8,127,088 for the past fiscal year, which, however, is a decrease in deficiency of $1,679,956, as compared with the previous fiscal year. This satisfactory exhibit for the past year has been made possible, the postmaster general sets forth, by a vigorous policy of bringing suits or pushing collection on bonds immediately after default.

The total deficiency, even after omitting the amount credited to the Pacific railroads, was $8,127,088.44, which was a charge on the general treasury. There is no necessity for this annual deficit. The department is powerless to prevent it, but a few lines of amendment by congress to the postal laws will wipe it out and give in its place a steady surplus. It has its chief source in the transmission at second-class rates of a large and rapidly increasing volume of matter never in the contemplation of the law, which gives the nominal rate of 1 cent a pound on such matter, and assuredly outside of the policy of the law as to newspapers and periodicals.

The proposed 1 cent letter rate he says is impracticable, while the deficit, since 1885 has reached $90,000,000 from 1 cent a pound postage, money earned by the Pacific railroads for carrying mail and applied to their indebtedness to the government, overtime claims of lettercarriers and indebtedness of the department for telegraph service.

In some respects he says our postal service is the best in the world.

He again recommends the consolidation of small offices with the nearest money order offices.

The results of rural free delivery experiments are not yet known.

He recommends fixity of tenure during efficiency and good behavior to the three assistant postmasters general whose work is entirely non-political.

He recommends the placing under the civil service of as many postmasters as possible.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS REPORT.

He Gives Information Concerning National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress, contains information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1896.

During the year 28 new banks were organized, with a capital stock aggregating $3,245,000. These banke were located in 15 states and the District of Columbia. Of the number, 8 were in Pennsylvania, 2 each in New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, and 1 each in Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The capital stock of the 12 located in the eastern states aggregates $1,180,000, of the 6 located in the western states $875,000, and the 10 in the southern states, $1,190,000. The state of Georgia is first in the amount of capital stock represented by the new banks organized, the aggregate being $600,000; Pennsylvania next, with $520,000, and the District of Columbia next, with $500,000.

The total number of national banks organized since June 30, 1863, the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, is 5,051, making an average of 158 for each year. Of this number, 3,679 were in active operation on Oct. 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock aggregating $650,014,895, represented by 288,902 shareholders, or an average capital stock of $176,682, of shares of stock of 2,296, and of shareholders 78.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding on Oct. 31, 1896, was $234,553,807, or which amount $7,091,205 was secured by bonds still held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and $18,747,430 by lawful money deposited for account of the same and by active banks reducing circulation.

The net increase in circulation secured by bonds during the year was $26,329,053, and the gross increase in the total circulation was $21,099,429.

The total resources of the 3,676 banks reporting on Oct. 6, 1896, the date of the last report of condition, was $3,263,685,313.83, of which $1,893,268,839.31 represented loans and discounts and $362,165,783.85 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities $1,597,891,058.73 represented individual deposits, $336,342,834.70 surplus and net undivided profits and $209,944,019.50 outstanding circulating notes secured by bonds.

His principal recommendations are these:

That no loan be made to a director, not an executive officer of the bank, except upon collateral security, or a satisfactorily endorsed note.

That directors be required to make an examination of their bank once each year, upon a day to be designated by the comptroller.

That in places having a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants national banks shall be permitted, under regulations to be made by the comptroller of the currency and approved by the secretary of the treasury, to be organized with a capital stock of not less than $25,000, and with a corresponding reduction in the amount of bonds required to be deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

That national banks be permitted under such regulations and restrictions as shall be made by the comptroller of the currency and approved by the secretary of the treasury to establish branch banks in towns and villages where no national bank is established and where the population does not exceed 1,000 inhabitants; such branch banks to have the right to receive deposits, make loans and discounts, and buy and sell exchange, but in no case to be permitted to issue circulating notes other than of the parent bank. It shall in all respects be considered as a part of the parent bank, and in each case where such branches are maintained the comptroller shall receive in the reports of the central bank a statement, properly sworn to and attested, of the condition of its branches. He shall also have the right of separate and independent examinations, and he may, whenever he deems it necessary, require, before granting the right to any bank to maintain branches, that the paidup capital stock of such bank be increased to an amount to be by him fixed, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

That the semiannual tax on circulation be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

That the issue of circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited be permitted.

He also argues for the retirement of the greenbacks.

FOUR BILLS PASSED.

The House Gets Down to Business—Grow Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The house has passed three bills of considerable importance and the first of the regular supply bills—that for pensions.

Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mailing cards of same general size and character as the present postal cards when 1 cent stamps are affixed. Another provided for a limited indemnity of $10 for the loss of registered mail matter, and the third provided for a private carrier service in towns and villages where no free delivery exists. It provides that on the application of 20 persons receiving their mail at the same office, the postmaster shall appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the collection and delivery of mails, that the charge not to exceed 1 cent for each letter and that the charge shall be paid by the beneficiaries.

The pension bill was passed without factious opposition, but Mr. Grow (Pa.) took occasion in the debate to submit some views in favor of higher tariff duties based on that portion of the president's message relating to the tariff. The bill carries $141,263,880, about $75,000 less than the law for the current year.

FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Representative Denied Admission as Member of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. George Nelson of Indian Territory is an applicant for admission to the house as a delegate to represent that territory, but it can be safely predicted that he will not be seated. Mr. Nelson claims he won in an election held on the 3d of November. There being no territorial government he secured a certificate of election from the Indian agent, who is the highest federal officer. He bases his claim to a seat on the broad ground that each territory is entitled under the constitution to a delegate in congress. When Mr. Nelson presented his certificate to Speaker Reed the speaker remarked: "If it was a certificate from your grocer, I might consider it."

Representative Sherman, the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, declined to call up the case in the house and other members of the committee also refused. Mr. Nelson endeavored to secure admission to the floor of the house, which is granted to contestants for seats, but was repulsed.

OUT OF RESPECT TO CRISP.

Senate Had Brief Session—Speech on Cuba Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The notice of the opening of a Cuban discussion was about the only feature of interest developed at the brief session of the senate, which lasted only 25 minutes. Senator Cullom gave notice of a speech on Cuba tomorrow.

The senators had expected to start the wheels of actual business, but the appearance of a house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp lead to the customary adjournment as a mark of respect. A large number of bureau reports were received, including that of the government directors of the Pacific railroad.

STATE GAME COMMISSION.

A Committee Appointed to Draft Needed Legislation Next Session.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 9.—The state game commission has met here and organized by the election of ex-Mayor William M. Kennedy of Allegheny City, president, and State Zoologist Warren of Westchester, secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft bills relating to game and fish to be submitted to the commission at a meeting to be held in this city, Dec. 2. It is proposed to introduce in the next legislature a universal game bill to make the hunting season from Oct. 5 to Dec. 15, and also to prohibit the sale of game and its transportation outside the state.

BROKEN BY BELLAIRE FIRM.

An Effort to Be Made to Patch Up Bessemer Association.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—A meeting of the Bessemer Steel association has been called to meet in Pittsburg today. The object evidently is to patch up the differences which promise to disrupt the association.

It was learned that the company which broke away from the pool was the Bellaire (O.) Steel company. It has sent circulars to dealers announcing the severance of its connection with the association and offering to quote prices.

Detective Failed to Prosecute.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 9.—Thos Davenport and Charles and Annie Lambern, charged with murdering the father of the two latter, J. T. Lambern, at his home near Fall Leaf on Feb. 17 last, were discharged by Judge Myers in the district court. "Detective" Shaffer, who worked up the case, not appearing to prosecute.

Conaty's Appointment Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Cardinal Gibbons has received from the pope an official registered letter, informing his eminence that his holiness had appointed the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., rector of the Catholic university in Washington to succed the Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane.

Lee Said Farewell to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Consul General Lee has called at the White House and said farewell to the president, as he was about to start for his post, taking the first steamer from New York for Havana. It is understood that Mrs. Lee does not accompany the general to Cuba.

Will Lose Their Vessel.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9.—The owners of the American schooner James G. Swan have lost their case before the United States district court and will be compelled to forfeit the vessel for violating the sealing laws.

Condemned Man Suicides.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 9.—Abram Eckert, who was to have been hanged yesterday for the murder of Frederick T Bittenbender July 7, 1895, has taken poison in his cell and has died.

MACEO DIES FOR CUBA.

He and Gen. Gomez's Son Killed In Battle.

SPANISH GIVE EXPLICIT DETAILS.

The Cuban General Performed a Great Military Feat Before Death—Crossed the Trocha and Was Getting Near Havana—Weyler Completely Outdone.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is stated in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Maceo, the great insurgent leader, has been killed in Havana province, after having affected the passage of the western trocha near Muriel. With the Cuban leader died the youth Francisco Gomez, son of General Maximo Gomez.

Most explicit details are given in the report of the Spanish commander, Major Cirujeda, who contested the passage of the trocha unsuccessfully on Dec. 4, (last Friday) with Maceo, and who sustained another conflict Monday with the forces under the insurgent leader.

After the fight, the Spanish troops made a reconnisance of the ground previously held by the Cuban forces. The one body was that of a mulatto, a stout man, with gray, crispy curling hair, and the other, that of a slender, dark haired youth.

Both men were dressed in white linen duck suits. On the corpse of the elder was a fine undershirt with the initials "A. M." upon it. The pair of black silk socks on this body contained the same initials worked in red silk. There was a gold ring on the finger containing on the inner rim the engraved inscription "Antonio Y. Maria."

It is stated that there was found on the body of the younger man a letter written in pencil, saying that he dies rather than abandon the corpse of his general, Maceo.

WEYLER OUTGENERALED.

General Maceo Crossed the Trocha and Got Near Havana.

HAVANH, Dec. 9.—It is now semi-officially admitted that Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, passed the military line of Pinar del Rio on Friday last, near Mariel, the port at its northern extremity. He was accompanied by the son of Maximo Gomez.

There was much excitement here when it became generally known that Maceo had crossed the military line with, it is understood, a strong force of insurgents especially when coupled with the fighting between Spanish troops and insurgents close to this city. It seems evident that the insurgent commander has not only cleverly turned the flank of Captain General Weyler, but has succeeded in getting in his rear and crossing the famous military line near the port which has been used as a base of supplies for the Spanish troops in Pinar del Rio. The importance of this movement cannot be exaggerated.

The exact whereabouts of General Weyler is not known, but he is believed to be hunting for Maceo in the mountains in the extreme eastern part of Pinar del Rio while the insurgent chief has seemingly doubled on his tracks, turned the flank of the Spanish general and passed in his rear in the direction of this city, crossing the military line at will, and possibly being by this time in the vicinity of the capital of Cuba. If Maximo Gomez has carried out the plan attributed to him, that of pushing westward to the support of Maceo, a junction of the two main bodies of the insurgent forces may be expected shortly.

Nothing appears to be known of the strength of the insurgent force with Antonio Maceo in this province. In fact, it was not until the news was being passed from person to person in the streets that the authorities would give a half-hearted admission of the truth of the report that Maceo had crossed the military line. This was believed, will alter the whole situation and important events may occur within a short time. There is no doubt that the insurgents have recently increased in number about the capital. The stray bands of 20 or 30 "bandits met by the Spanish troops have now swollen to the proportions of insurgent forces as 20,000 to 40,000 men.

It seems to be admitted and believed that Maceo will strike before Weyler can hurry back from Pinar del Rio. Indeed, it is apparently currently reported that the captain general has been wounded in an engagement with the insurgents before the latter crossed the military line, and that he may not be able to return here, except as a prisoner of the Cubans.

The authorities, naturally, are doing all in their power to minimize the crossing of the trocha by Maceo, and intimate that he is, as usual, according to the Spanish, running away from them. This does not alter the fact that he has escaped the hunter and that the hunter may find difficulty in getting home.

The friends of the insurgents here are overjoyed at the new turn taken in the campaign and are boasting that Maceo and Gomez will soon be knocking at the gates of Havana. To this the Spanish officials simply say "wait and see, the time is not yet."

But there is no denying that the supporters of Spain here are looking much crestfallen and discouraged. Even a defeat at the hands of the insurgents, it is admitted, would have been better than the humiliation which the Spanish troops have suffered in being so skillfully outmanoeuvred by the insurgents.

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Julian Says He Has It—Fitz Won't Fight In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Martin Julian states that he had evidence complete which will prove that a conspiracy was planned and operated against Fitzsimmons in the recent Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight. Julian says that the parties to the conspiracy were Referee Earp, Dannie Needham, Sharkey's trainer, and Dan Lynch, Sharkey's backer, and the National club.

Julian says it is idle to talk of a contest before the Olympic club here between Corbett and Fitzsimmons because clubs in New York will offer larger purses for a limited contest than any club in a smaller city. If an unlimited contest cannot be arranged Fitzsimmons wants to fight for the largest available purse in a limited bout.

MEXICAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

They Had Hoped Cleveland Would Favor Granting Recognition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.—There is a keen feeling of disappointment here that President Cleveland could not see his way to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, for Mexican sympathy is undoubtedly with them, and this country and most of Latin-America, with the possible exception of Chile, is ready to follow the lead of the great republic, and it is said here that McKinley will take a more generous attitude.

VALENTINE SENTENCED.

The Forger Chief Pleads Guilty and Goes to Prison.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—William E Valentine has pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in the second degree and abduction in the Kings county court. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by Judge Hurd.

Valentine was at the head of a gang of forgers and swindlers whose operations extended all over the United States and Canada and involved, it has been estimated, as much as $2,000,000.

QUAY SIDES WITH LABOR.

No Place For the Business Men's League in Politics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The attention of Senator Quay having been called to the interview of Thomas Dolan, published in Philadelphia, he said:

"My views upon the connection between business and politics were mentioned in a speech at a Republican meeting in Pittsburg a few days previous to the presidential election.

"I am opposed to the entire scheme of the National Business Men's Leagues as disclosed by Mr. Dolan. Its basic theory is that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take posession of the government. It will be met as stubbornly and overthrown as disastrously as was Bryanism. Bryan invoked the masses against the classes. The promoters of this league invoke a class against the masses and all other classes. No league of business men or other men based upon wealth or other foundation, can erect a government class in this country. In the United States senate we have millionaires and business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes. Senators are needed who have no specialties, but who will act for the interests of the country in gross without special affinities.

"The people most deserving of a representation and most in need of legislative protection are the farmers, the small storekeepers, the artisans and the laborers, and I stand by them and against this so-called league. I go into the barricades with the bourgeois and the men in blouses. In conclusion, I do not believe that 10 per cent of the business men of the country sympathize with this league. There must be less business and more people in our politics else the Republican party and the country will go to wreck. The business issues are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men, reluctantly in most instances, are poluting the well springs of our national being."

JOHNSTOWN BOY MISSING.

His Parents Think He May Have Started For Cuba.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 9.—J. Reno Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Watkins, prominent citizens of Park avenue, this city, left his home for school as usual on the morning of the 22d of October last and nothing has been heard of him since by his anxious and sorrowing parents, who fear that he may have met with foul play.

On the day in question an acquaintance of the missing boy, who is about 17 years old, saw him at the wharf in Pittsburg waiting, he said, for a chance to work his way down the river. Repeated inquiries in the quarters where he would be most likely to go have revealed nothing as to his subsequent movements.

He was a very ambitious youth, more anxious to work than to go to school, and since the Cuban war has been in progress followed it closely and often expressed to others a desire to joining the insurgents. They think that perhaps his intent may have been to enter the Cuban army, but his parents think they would have heard from him on the way if he were living and well.

He is about five feet three inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, with dark brown hair and brown eyes. He had a very small amount of money about his person.

If he is still alive and should come across this item, his parents request him to please return to his home or write to his much grieved mother as to his whereabouts.

Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his distressed parents at Johnstown, Pa.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE BY SPANISH.

A Number of Rebel Prisoners Killed In Phillippine Islands.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Official dispatches received here from Manilla announce a terrible massacre of insurgent prisoners in the island of Luzon, one of the Phillippine group.

It appears that a number of prisoners succeeded in escaping from the fortress of Cavite, the fortified seaport of Luzon. The fugitives were pursued by the troops, who overtook and killed 60 of them in the streets. The others were recaptured.

Jackson and Walling to Hang.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 9.—The court of appeals has refused a new trial to Scott Jackson. The opinion also covers the appeal in the Walling case. The judge will not set the hanging day for both prisoners.

A Cronin Witness Suicides.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Henry Ewen O'Connor, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the Cronin murder case, has committed suicide owing to illness.

Deaths From Plague In India.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—Eight hundred deaths are reported up to date from the plague, but the number is believed to be much larger.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 97@98c; No. 2 red, 95@96c; spring wheat, 96@97c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, old, 30@31c; No. 2 shelled, 28@28½; old high mixed shelled, 28@28c; mixed ear, 26@26½; new No. 2 yellow car, 26@27c.

OATS—No white, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; extra No. 3 white, 22½@23c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2, $10.25@10.75; packing, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.00@8.50; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 45@50c per pair; live chickens, small, 35@40c; dressed, 10@11c per pound; live ducks, 60@75c per pair; dressed, 11@12c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; dressed, 12@14c; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME—Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per doz.; quail, $1.40@1.50 per doz.; rabbits, 25@30c per pair; squirrels, 15@25c; wild turkeys, $1.50; whole deer, 10@12c per pound; saddles, 15@16c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20c; do creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@23c; fancy country roll, 17@18c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 11½@11¾c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; late make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 9½@10c. Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in square blocks, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 23c; seconds, 19@20c; storage, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 100 cars on sale; market dull; prices 10@15c lower; supply today light; market steady. We quote the prices as follows: Prime, $4.50@4.65; good shippers, $4.30@4.40; tidy, $3.80@4.00; good butchers', $3.60@3.85; fair, $3.25@3.60; feeders, $3.00@3.50; bulls, stags and cows, $2.10@3.40; bologna cows, $1.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were heavy; market ruled dull and lower; today receipts fair, with hogs held over, making 15 double-deckers on sale; market very slow. We quote: Prime pigs, $3.40@3.50; best light Yorkers, $3.30@3.35; medium weights, $3.25@3.30; heavy, $3.10@3.20; roughs, $2.60@2.75.

SHEEP—Supply on Monday fair, 15 cars on sale; market slow and 10c lower; today receipts light; market about steady. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $3.60@3.65; good $3.25@3.40; fair, $2.50@3.00; common, $2.00@2.50; culls, $1.00@1.50. Lambs—Choice, $4.70@4.90; common to good, $3.50@4.50; veal calves, $5.50@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $2.85@3.25. Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.15@4.50. Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep weak at $2.10@3.35. Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 500 head. Lambs—Market weak at $3.00@4.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

WHEAT—Spot market inactive; No. 1 hard, 93½c.

CORN—Spot market dull; No. 2, 29c.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 23½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10½@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 8@8½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet but firm feeling. Sheep, $2.00@3.50; lambs, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Market demoralized at $3.25@3.50.

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CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, WHOOPING COUGH, ANAEMIA, CATARRH, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC.

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Elkhart, Ind., 1898. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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